The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 10. WEEKLY EDITION. JANUARY 9, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Irredeemable Paper.

An Answer to Hon. T. E. Spooner, Treasurer of the United States.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

The New Campaign.

The Great Railway Kings on the same Platform—Combinations for Western Trade—The Pennsylvania Central Out in the Cold—New Projects and Items of General Interest.

The New York *Express* of Saturday afternoon says: The New York has flatly opened as Wall street, and even thus early in the history there are indications of an approaching speculative excitement in the Stock Exchange, which promises to equal anything in the history of the past. The great railway kings and railroad cliques are manœuvring their forces with a view of capturing, for the control, or its other words, the "bulls," stimulated by recent successes, are about to make a further onward movement, the "bear" party are concentrating or disorganized by the sharp rise in New York Central to-day, and do not seemingly present a strong front from to the advancing columns of "bulls." The combinations are all organized and ready to move on, with the programme laid out. The Vanderbilt party at the first one on the list, with New York Central, Harlem, Hudson River and Reading and Western. The combination of immediate interests between Vanderbilt and his friends, or at least the friends of the New and Central controls in the courts, which formerly existed, means the imposition of the very strongest power in the legislature, and the most extensive railroad combination in the country. Its ramifications and alliances of vassalage with the Western roads to Dunleith brought the Toledo and Wabash into very friendly relations with the New York Central, and it is said the Commodore and his friends have now a firm hold on a considerable portion of the stock. A large amount of money has been spent in equipping the road for several years, and the immediate Vanderbilt property of any or stock dividends will be applied to Toledo and Wabash. The New party are also on the "Bull" tack, and have Erie, Rock Island, and Ohio and Mississippi as their stocks to operate on. The Erie

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THE SCHLOSSER, OYSTER RASCAL.

The Gazette contains an advertisement of Schlosser, the oyster rascal, who has been convicted of selling short measure, and who has been fined $100 and costs. The advertisement is a long one, and is intended to show that Schlosser is a very much abused man, and that he is the victim of a conspiracy. He says that he has been in the oyster business for twenty years, and that he has always given full measure. He says that he has been convicted on the testimony of two men, who were employed by his competitors to buy oysters at his stand, and that he has been fined $100 and costs, while the men who sold the oysters to the spies have escaped punishment

Pity Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Successful Vessel Lost.

Dublin, England, January 6.—A vessel from Quebec, England, arrived at the port of Arklow, in this country, yesterday, having on board one of the crew more than when she cleared from that port. The man who was removed to make room for the one who was left, S. W. Bonner & Co., of Chicago, has work to be commenced to find the owners of the vessel, and the voyage is believed to be a successful one.

Difficulties in Paris.

Paris, January 6.—The militancy of the Paris fire companies, and the material destruction of property and the danger to life which they have done in the suppression of fires, is made by the Roman Emperor an exciting topic.

Affairs in Spain.

Madrid, January 6.—A proclamation has been sent out, stating the state of siege of Madrid, and gives, in an official circular, the reasons for the Provisional Government declining to discuss the conditions, according to the Settlement of the Cortes, but to send another in which he declares the monarchy is the only form of government which is suitable for the country and calculated to secure liberty.

Movements of Certain Troops.

London, January 6.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Crown Prince has left Vienna for Trieste, and the movements of troops are also in progress.

Last Two Families in Italy.

Florence, January 6.—Disturbances caused by the collection of unpopular taxes continue. There is much agitation in Reggio and Bologna. The Republican party is active, and the authorities of the military division of Bologna have been dispatched to Forlo to restore order in that city.

Republican Demonstration Unnecessary.

Madrid, January 6.—The Republican demonstrations in Madrid and Barcelona were unsuccessful. Everything was being made at the latter place to call out the troops. The arms were removed to-day to convey to General Rodgo's troops.

Proclamation Adopted.

Paris, January 6.—A dispatch from Perpignan says that Assistant Minister Schenck had a satisfactory interview with Lopez, and that agreement has been accorded for the removal of troops on Cuzumel.

STATE NEWS.

Howard Peterson, of Orchard's, Crawford county, offered one hundred dollars reward for any one who would prove swearing by the Commissioners of his son, Rev. Peterson, of Meadville, on their examination of various cases in August, 1868. He did not get any orders. Farmers please note.

A friend gave copy Dr. E. E. Dupuy, the popular physician, one half a watermelon in the month of August, and the result of a deceased receiver in England.

It is said that a cow of rare beauty discovered on McMurray one Robinson's lands, near Butler, is to be sent to Europe as a present to the Queen.

State Senator Beck, of the Lycoming district, while in Philadelphia on the 1st ult., fell upon the pavement and received such injuries to his head that he died during the night following.

The Montgomery engineer of the Lehigh Iron Works, Bethlehem, have established a system of signals by which the engineer can, at any time, notify himself of the condition of the boilers. Every second of time lost is counting at the court House.

The citizens of Washington had work over in the matter of selecting a corps of engineers. The honors were divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, and the office of the Washington Journal was selected and the office of the Reporter burned.

Thursday night, in West Lampeter township, about half a mile north of the village of Lampeter, Lancaster county, on Sunday last, a man of considerable intelligence and some position, named Jacob Hess, while in a state of mental derangement, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree in the woods. He left a wife and children to mourn his loss.

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The birth of the late Hon. George Bier Kane, on Sunday, was presided by Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., and the material destruction of property and the danger to life which they have done in the suppression of fires, is made by the Roman Emperor an exciting topic.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Rapid progress is now in completion is being made on the Danville, Williamsport and Baltimore Railroad.

The construction of a railroad from Woonsocket, R. I., through Danbury to Putnam County, is now contemplated by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company. The distance is about 70 miles. The object is to form a direct route from Boston to the West.

The railroad ticket agents of the country are going to form a national association, and have called a convention for the purpose, at Philadelphia, January 19th.

The officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company announce an annual stock dividend of five cent., clear of tax, on the common and preferred stock of the corporation. Notwithstanding the repeated interruptions to the working of the coal mines and railroads during the past summer, the business of the road has been fully up to that of former years, and the net earnings have been sufficient to pay the dividend and leave a surplus, which will be added to the general profits of the company, increasing the value of the properties belonging to them.

The certificate of incorporation of the Cleveland, Pine Grove and Indiana Railroad Company was filed at the office Secretary of State, on the 31st ult. The road is to be constructed by the Cleveland, Pine Grove and Indiana Railroad Company, a corporate organization of the State, operating and maintaining a railroad extending from the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, to the city of Akron, in the county of Summit, a distance of 35 miles. The capital stock of the company is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The following gentlemen are named as trustees: Horace P. Chandler, Edward Wade, Richard Hilliard, Jr., Jeptha H. Wade, Jr., Stephen V. R. Ford, William Edwards, W. W. Robinson, S. E. Robinson, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Pittsburg Times says it has seen it stated that measures were being taken for a railroad communication between Pittsburg and the great Western oil districts and this. We feel assured that this was mere speculation, till last week, we were informed that there was some probability of its being made. It appears that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company through Pennsylvania, the Atlantic and Great Western agreed to run a branch to this city within a certain time, which expires next year, with a penalty of $100,000. That road was originally laid out to run through Pittsburg, but after the charter was granted it was changed so as to run through Allegheny City. The road having been thus changed, the Pittsburg people have a claim upon the company for the penalty, but the company is willing to make a compromise to run the road to this city, and the Pittsburg people are willing to compromise for the $100,000, and have made a proposition to that effect. The Pittsburg people have also made a proposition to the Atlantic and Great Western Company to run a road to this city, and the latter company is now considering the question. We understand that the proposition is favorably entertained.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company is making extensive preparations, and will soon be ready to receive and forward all kinds of freight. Among the improvements is the erection of a large freight depot at the foot of Seventh street, which will be completed in a few days. The depot is 300 feet long by 60 feet wide, and will be two stories high. The upper story will be used for the storage of grain, and the lower for general freight. The depot will be provided with a large number of elevators, by means of which grain can be transferred from the cars to the upper story, and thence to the lower, or to the canal boats. The depot will be provided with a large number of elevators, by means of which grain can be transferred from the cars to the upper story, and thence to the lower, or to the canal boats. The depot will be provided with a large number of elevators, by means of which grain can be transferred from the cars to the upper story, and thence to the lower, or to the canal boats.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The recent meeting held in Western Kansas took the people so by surprise that they could not muster one-fourth of the number present at the meeting of the season previous. The attendance was so little in the ground until the day of meeting, and then, before it was one-fourth filled, the people were frozen out. Service suffering by cold and exposure, the meeting, it is said, was dismissed, and the people went home to their warm firesides. Wood is now plenty on the prairies, and is sold at from $4 to $5 per cord. Coal is also to be had in the vicinity of the city, and is selling at $6 per ton. Provisions are plenty, and the people are already beginning to put in their crops. Land can be had for from $2.50 to $5 per acre. Improved farms are selling at from $10 to $20 per acre. Cattle are also plenty, and can be had at reasonable prices.

All the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, except Mr. Rogers (of Vail, the proposed a statement of the number of people employed in the manufacturing and mining interests of Missouri. The statement is made up from the returns of the assessors, and shows that there are employed in the State 6,000 men, 1,000 boys and girls, and 1,000 females, making a total of 8,000. The capital invested is $5,000,000. Four hundred and fifty millions of dollars are annually paid in wages. It will be formally published next spring.

The Boston Post says that in the former case there are one thousand cases of smallpox in that city, and for three months the disease has been increasing at the rate of one hundred per week. The Post says that another is what he believes to be the real cause of the increase.

Coal in abundance of an excellent quality has been discovered half a mile from Sequin, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, four hundred miles from Sacramento, fifty-nine miles from Virginia City. A large vessel load of coal has been sent to San Francisco, and the discovery is considered a most important one.

A delegate former was sent to Kansas a few days since, cutting down a stove pipe, when he came upon a cow that had been frozen to the ground. The animal was standing as if alive, but was entirely frozen and as stiff as a board. The cow belonged to a farmer who had been entirely snowed in from the outside world for two months, and was driven to the necessity of killing his cattle for food.

On Indianapolis depot says: The late rain is on the fruit-crop. James Higbee, residing on 9, 1868 and Will Comstock are here, but they are not expected to be. It is quite probable that he will receive the nomination of the Democratic party, but if the choice does not fall on him he will be indemnified anyhow by the men.

During the year 1867, the Hancock and Pennsylvania Coal Company, whose mines and smelting works are situated at Harmony, Washington county, Md., shipped 46,000,000 pounds of coal. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1868, the amount shipped was 36,000,000 pounds. The amount shipped during the month of November was 3,000,000 pounds.

The stock of flour and grain in St. Louis, January 1, was as follows: Spring flour, 25,000 barrels; winter flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Russell, Cumberling & Paine, Wall street, New York, had $15,000 in bonds and currency stolen from them during the interval between New York's Eve and Saturday. They were taken in twenty-boxes from a safe, and as no one knows the safe to be entered, the theft is laid upon a young clerk of intimate acquaintance, who has been absent since New Year's. The circumstances are at present unknown to the detectives.

At a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade on Monday, Mr. Edward Atkinson introduced resolutions against the Montreal tariff bill, the object of which is to increase the revenue from customs. Mr. Atkinson showed that the increase proposed in said bill is levied upon iron, cotton and other metals, upon timber, upon chains, upon glass, and upon many articles of daily consumption, and that the increase would be levied upon the people of the United States alone in exchange for the privilege of selling to them.

The Governor of Louisiana and his message to the Legislature yesterday. The following paragraphs from the political portion of his message will be interesting at the present time: "The most important question before the people is the most diagnostic acts of intimidation, culminating in several instances in scenes of massacre, which have shocked the sensibilities of civilized men, and are finding parallels in the most barbarous warfare. These instances of savage cruelty, unprovoked but willful and premeditated, seem to have been instigated by the hostility of such political organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, and the purpose of the government for enforcing upon the people obedience to the laws. The body politic and unchecked by State equal political and civil rights, the states in order to accomplish their purpose, resorted to the most flagrant acts of tyranny, culminating in outrages, and murders of unparalleled atrocity, which have startled the country and aroused the indignation of the civilized world. The Ku Klux Klan, and other organizations of a similar character,

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TERMS:

ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

The Columbus Journal a few days since contained a three column article in favor of a railway from Lake Erie to some point on the South Atlantic. The route indicated is across the State of Ohio to the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia, and across into North Carolina. The project is to give the road three grasps to Ohio—one terminus at Cleveland, another at Sandusky, and the other at Toledo. The writer argues that the railway would prove a valuable investment, averaging, as it necessarily would, a region abounding in iron, coal, salt, petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, &c. &c. While on this topic, it may be remarked that the proposed Pittsburgh and Southern, Virginia, road, if constructed and continued to South Atlantic coast, would give us short a line to Lake Erie as any that could be desired; and as the narrow line finished a short notice from the South-ern coast cities and towns to the great com-mercial centers. The route of the Pitts-burgh and Southern road is extremely rich in timber and in mineral wealth, and the road would cause the development of one of the most fertile sections of our country.

THE PRESENCE OF PITTSBURGERS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, are holding meetings or in other ways agitating improvements that will bet-ter them and the public. In this they take the only course to insure a respectable posi-tion in the race for business and popula-tion, and the example of these cities should admonish Pittsburgh that she has some-thing to do if she would hold her place on the list of large and growing cities. A great contest—in almost and an influential sense—is going on for precedence in what might with eqfitness be termed the new field for the mineral trade and commerce of our country. Old lines, boundaries and accounts are being obliter-ated and new ones laid down and agreed. There is danger that cities heretofore on the open high-way and progressive in spite of themselves, will be left on side-issue and dry ruts as the new and more rapid trade in con-sequence increased to new and more en-ergetic aspirations. This is peculiarly a time when a place that would hold its own must do something to keep in line with the cities of future growth and importance. But what is being done? Manifestly the time has come for concert of action. Who will lead off?

GEN. GRANT'S REPUTATION.

Gen. Butler, prepared in Washington a short time since, on political opposition to avoid the public race. Thisspeaks well for him. It is reported that he adheres to the opinion that Gen. Grant is despotic and will drive Congress and everybody before him. Gen. Butler's predictions have not heretofore won for him a high reputation as a prophet, and the opposition of the Senate to one of the urgent recommendation of the President, that the Indian Bu-reau be transferred to the War De-partment, seems not likely to coincide in in the instance. Gen. Grant has not, however, been so ruffled in that body touching this measure. And we believe that the country regards it of such is the case. But this independence to adopt the suggestion of Gen. Grant proceeds not from an ap-prehension or a disposition with him in the White House. It grows under the despotism of the Indian Ring—a power that would come with an honest administration of the Indian Bureau. Gen. Grant simply perceived his duty when he recommended the transfer. The country will experience no difficulty in deciding be-tween him and the Senate—the House of Representatives having prompty acted. It is no part of Gen. Grant's duty now, nor will it be when he becomes vested with the powers of President, to work measures through Congress. In all cases he will act with the spirit of our Governmentthat the Legislative and Executive branches of Government should be independent of each other—neither subject to the coercive influence of the other. Any attempt of the kind is always sure to lead to antagonism and the worst of consequences—as the history of the ex-pecting administration sufficiently proves. But we may assume from the outset that General Grant will have the sympathy of the country. His recommendations will be reinforced by popular support to an unequaled extent. What General Grant has aimed to attain as General Grant's donation, on some occasion will be found to be the popular will correctly in-terpreted and embodied in his rec-ommendations. "I shall have no policy in opposition to the wishes of the people," was his significant remark in accepting the nomination, which may be construed to mean that he will have a policy embodying the popular demand for economy and reform—and this will be the ex-tent of the departure about which General Grant has had so much to say—a departure from which the Senate has already mani-fested its opposition to resist, in obedience to the influence of which the country has seen altogether too much.

SECRET SOCIETY SUPPRESSION.

From the bullies of the back streets and piratical craft like Mr. Jere Lamb or Birk attend new claim to consistency, good will, and the Christian virtues. The pre-sident elect made a speech against Secret Societies, and he was succeeded in the contest. He is now able to restrain his sympathies, the Christianity and Jere Lamb, of Bicken-head. The same feelings that prompted him to build gratified craft for the Confed-rate Government, prompted him to address a letter to the London Times the other day, enclosing the correspondence between the American Minister and himself. Mr Lamb says in his letter to Mr. Johnson that he is a very benevolent man, and always felt the honors of Bicknehead. But, he adds, it is a wonder how such an upright man as Jere Lamb could permit himself to be influenced by a "fad." Tolerance in certain American persons proves that attacks are made on you for holding courteous rela-tions with gentlemen, whose sympathies were with the South," and therefore Mr. Lamb refrains from greeting Mr. Johnson to visit him, consulting with another "fad."

"But, as I sincerely desire to see lasting peace between the two countries, I cannot omit to express my hope that it will give me great pleasure to have an opportunity of expressing this opinion personally."

To this meeting stood, Mr. Johnson was unable to respond. He was "too full for utterance," having dined heartily of late. The great lesson of the art of dinner diplomacy was inforing under the effects of too much of a good thing. Still the South-ern heart responded that his mission to England was to embrace "in all proper senses to extinguish old feelings."

The entire sea appreciate the full force of the peculiar phraseology employed by the great dinner out by laughing that he labored his evening out hard to be in re-portee stomach, which at that moment was the seat of very bad feelings," the result of over indulgence in the "extinguishing" process. Mr. Jere not's condition at that moment prompted him to spread confidence to the distin-guished bullies of piratical craft, and he concluded by saying "Secret societies, gentlemen, they are sympathized with my Southern brethren during our late civil war. I shall have much pleasure in making your personal acquaintance, and in hearing from yourself that now, for our long war, you are entirely such a thing as a hearing peace be-tween our two countries."

The young heir fluttering indulged in a cranky smile as he contemplated the idea of giving this gem one correspondence to the public through the Times, the great city, and the suggestion of the cross illuminated by the great Disraeli. By a shrewd mix-ture of honesty and craft common to the South character, he got himself on the excellent footing with the party he had so grievously injured, and while pretending to defend the American Minister from the base attacks he was subjected to from "partisan papers" at home, really became his patron. The joke was so rare in its way that even the Ingenuousness of the Times must have indulged in a quiet laugh over it. "Now that the war is over," and Mr. Lamb's friends have realized handsomely out of it, they "sincerely desire" lasting peace, so that they may enjoy their digestion gains in peace and quiet. Fresh seeds between the two countries could not fail to turn the tables upon them. There is a certain in this English cry of "commercial de peace," that reminds one forcibly of the Southern cry "Let us alone." Mr. Lamb is honest in his desire for peace. There can be no doubt of it. A war would beggar him, in which case he could not do the honors of Bickenhead. That is the only reason for thinking with another "fad," that he is not a man to borrow either hon-pleasing or justice unbecoming. Even the gambler who borrows a five dollar note upon the days he has robbed of his earnings all, is an honester man, and displays more generosity than Jere Lamb, who is one of the greatest stickers for paying the Ala-bama claims in fair promises.

THE ROMANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

In all fairy land there is nothing more wonderful, marvelous, or brilliant than the history of the American telegraph, as told by Professor Mouse, at the banquet given to him in New York, on the evening of the 25th inst., at which over two hun-dred guests, representing the active, intel-ligent, and wisdom of every civilized nation on the globe. As this is the season for the relation of fairy tales and romance, we may be pardoned for segmenting for the benefit of adults, the prominent features of the real story related by Professor Mouse, in re-sponse to the remarks made by Chief Justice Chase.

The first telegraph was connected in 1832, on board an American ship, in which Pro-fessor Mouse voyaged from Havre to New York. All its essential peculiarities were elaborated at that time. Three years later, as has been presently a cloud of witnesses, it began its first success, and astonished-ly mounted them in New York, within a few hundred of the spot occupied by the per-son who attended the banquet in honor of its inventor. To use his own language: "It was a feeble child, indeed, ungainly in its dress, and stammering in the speech, but pos-sessing all the characteristics of its present manhood."

Like all other fledglings designed to rise to extraordinary power, it was born in pov-erty. Fortunately for its parents and the world, its officious friend, Mr. Alfred Vail, of New Jersey, furnished the infant with a new dress, in order that the parent might exhibit it to the Government. We are not informed how it is thereof for two years, but in 1837 and 1838 it was presented to Congress. All its natural relations at that time were in Europe, and were simply electro-magnetic semaphores. It is evident that they were of still more obscure par-entage than the electro-magnetic telegraph, for it was thought best to keep the infant in obscurement and rapid growth of the latter depended in no degree or manner upon the existence of the first. In stating this much no injustice is done the distinguished workers in the fields of science in Europe. The most extraordinary part of the history of the telegraph is to be found in the cor-respondence between the inventor and the Secretary of the Treasury Department in 1842. In that correspondence, the inven-tor, in stating the demand that would spring up for the telegraph, proposed to do what is proposed the Government shall do now. In other words, Professor Mouse proposed the establishment of the telegraph to the Post-office Department. The Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, to which it was referred, to in a similar manner. The chair-man, Mr. Fillmore, in his report, made use of the following language:

"On mature consideration, the committee are of opinion that the proposition ought not to be entertained by Congress. The honor and the interest of the country require that such a work should be executed by the hand of private enterprise and individual wealth, and not by the authority and resources of the Government."

Vanity, there were prophets in those days. The people who is interested in this re-mance of reality will wonder why Con-gress disregarded the wise counsels of the committee. The story will be improved as time goes of we reflect that the present bill of Mr. Fillmore, for the benefit of the Brook-lyn Navy-yard, and a thousand other "jobs" of like importance de-manded the immediate attention of Congress. All efforts to secure action were taken upon the telegraph that a unanimously favorable report. For four years the invention stood out a melancholy existence, and in 1842 bill four to an appro-priation of $30,000. When the bill was discussed, Cave Johnson thought half the money should be given to a believer on momentum, but Fillmore thought that Millerism should also be provided for by Congress. The bill was finally passed, after much difficulty, by the close vote of 89 ayes to 83 nays, thus showing that our law makers were as wise as Lord Lever-ton was, when he promised, in his place in Parliament, to eat as a single sitting the first steam vessel that should cross the Atlantic Commerce never endowed more continuously than the telegraph both in and out of Congress. Vast as the future seemed to the inventor and his friends, he was neither elected by his visions, nor cast down by the scorn levelled at him. He de-clined to benefit his government. He offered the whole invention to the government for $100,000. Nonsense cannot made to do offer. Cave Johnson was Postmaster General in 1845. The experimental line between Balti-more and Washington was put under his control. Under the malign influence the child nearly died of starvation and scorn. The inventor then went abroad. As late as 1847 government paid no attention to the inventor's offer. The Postmaster General killed the proposition. The inventor found kindly appreciation and fortune abroad. Titles and honors, fame and gold were showered upon him. All the European monarchs conferred orders of knighthood upon Professor Mouse. In 1858, at the suggestion of Napoleon III, a Congress of the European nations convened in Paris, the special ob-ject of which was to devise some collec-tive act of the nations testifying the senti-ment of public gratitude to the benefac-tor of the principal nations accepted the call and voted 40,000 francs to the inventor "as an honorary gratuity, and as a reward of his ingenious genius, for his useful labors." Twenty-one were represented in Paris in 1858, and subsequently another Congress met at Vienna which confirmed its action. And here ends the first chapter of the Ro-mance of the Telegraph.

A reporter with an inquiring mind wishes to know how to stand well with General Grant and the new administration. We suspect the inquiry might be put in the lan-guage of those of old, whose inquiry was, "what shall we do to be saved?" If this is the frame of mind our correspondent is in, we think his way is clear. There is noth-ing in the recommendations that such as from almost every quarter, we may as sure ourselves that to stand well with the new Executive and the incoming administration, one has only to present a clean record for integrity and faithfulness and keep good company.

The discussion of the disestablishment of the Irish Church has given a "turn" to the Church of England that is ominous, to say the least. Recently the actions of the Duke of Norfolk were particularized to at-tempt a family settlement, when it was deemed advisable as all several church leagues publicans. Several elec-tions followed, but nobody seemed sure how to bid. The sentiment with the lea-dism accorded his vocation, diminished some reason for the extraordinary slight put upon his wares, when a clergyman asked him what guarantee would be given that the livings he was so desirous of selling, would not be confiscated in a few years. Imagine the horror of the auctioneer and his audience. The sale was immediately adjourned. An apt witness of the scene says:

"One of the last days' listings put up at auction only one was sold. The average of selecting now is about one in ten. The income of this class of clergy has fallen nearly a half. The number of curates has not diminished, and the people are getting more and more indifferent and the clergy are becoming more and more dependent. The necessity of pleasing, or be a majority of votes was not considered such. And this, too, in a country where, at no remote period of its history, a majority of votes was not considered sufficient to decide the religion of the country."

In this country we would term this a very large "screw." The English journals, however, are as much occupied in finding fault with the shameful manner in which the sale was conducted that they fail to per-ceive the very point of the incident.

The analytical chemist of the New York Excise Board having found that of thirty-two samples of whisky and brandy, all but four contained more or less fusiol, liquor drinkers are experiencing something like a panic. Many of them desire to know more fully what fusil oil is. Previous that the New York whisky and brandy is prob-ably neither better nor worse than the aver-age of what is drank the country over, it may be stated that fusil oil is a resolvent of all which, taken into the stomach, dis-troyes the mucous membrane, and generally sends the delighted drinker to his grave in the speediest time and most certain manner possible. Since whisky and brandy drink-ers are now naturally sure of what they are drinking, and what will be the result, it may reasonably be concluded that some of them will begin to hold up.

It is really wonderful how expert some of the Washington newsmongers are at set-ting all sorts of rumors afloat. According to them Grant is the most talkative of men. The other day we had almost the precise language of Gen. Grant demanding the repeal of the Tenure of Office act. Now we have the denial. It has been as confidently reported that the President elect is anxious for a March meeting of Congress. This also is positively denied, with the addition that E. B. Washburne denounces the idea. No one knows better than he that an ex-traordinary session is the last thing a new administration should wish to go into.

Senator Morgan estimates the amount of gold in this country, at the lowest, at $600,000,000. Those who combat his views estimate it at $200,000,000. They argue that Americans going abroad have taken out more than foreigners have emigrants have brought in. This disagreement on what must in any measure looking to the resumption of specie payments be the pivot-al idea, indicates the difficulties in obtain-ing a solution of the problem.

A Mr. Rosebury, claiming to represent the Cherokees and Cherokee Indians, says how tribes are opposed to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and in favor of a separate department. So are the rascally agents, whose statesman-ship finds such ready inforcement. It is doubtful, however, whether Congress will conclude to take the advice of either, although the combined force is known to be very great in the United States Senate.

The latest edition of Cabinet specula-tions makes line one of the following names: Charles Francis Adams, for Secretary of State; Gen. Schofield, for Secretary of War; E. B. Washburne, for Secretary of the Interior; David A. Wells, for Secre-tary of the Treasury, David A. Porter, for Secretary of the Navy, with the Post-master Generalship and Attorney Generalship not disposed of.

The Legislature of West Virginia adjourned on Wednesday, pending a disagreement be-tween the two houses regarding the publica-tion of the code.

The Post avers that Washington, next to New York, is the most immoral and wicked pla-ce—a city on the Continent and great part of the world. There is nothing like a Witness the knows, and willing to tell.

Where General Grant went to New York last week is unknown that "he did not want to," and would not be, bothered by the New York politicians until their time came; and he did not think it necessary to say anything or do anything among other things of at least equal im-portance to the business of the country for a very popular one.

The discovery the other day that certain cities had imported over half a million dollars worth of silks under the pretense that they were woolens, and the ease with which the fraud-ulent was accomplished, has led to the suggestion that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ a few experts, who, at the cost of twenty packages the appraisers examine two at random, he may safely pass on others. Each of the importer cash, by a card on which, during the year, he would be entitled to a rebate for what examine, the two ex-amined will be window shades, while the oth-ers will be silks.

Gold has been discovered in one of the West-ern counties of North Carolina. The shorten-ed of the new El Dorado are too tough for dis-cussion. One of the specimens found in a gulch was found as large as a pigeon's egg, which, when submitted to a chemical test, was found to be solid gold. This pigeon's egg is too large a specimen to be taken as a criterion, but it is that locality is filled with such minute particles. We do not like to dash the hopes of the North Carolinians, but we are loath the in-telligence of the discovery of gold in the Old North State prospecting for nuggets as big as pigeon's eggs.

Chicago is fabricating herself over the es-tablishment of the first blast furnace there. The first pig has been cast. The capital stock of the "Chicago Iron Company" is $500,000. The mills are to be two hundred and four feet long and fifty feet wide, resting about five feet above the level of the lake. The maximum capacity of the works will be from thirty-five to forty tons daily. Skilled hands are employed, and the gangs of the enterprise are all Chicagoans. The ore will be from Lake Superior, and Illinois coal will be used—if it can be had.

A correspondent ridicules the political re-generation of Cuba. In his opinion it must be a fine state of affairs when a people "of whom eighty-five per cent. can neither read nor write" are to be the progressive party of Cuba." This evidence is calculated to enlist our sym-pathy in their favor. So much the more neces-sity for them to get out of the slough of ignor-ance and superstition in which Spanish rule has plunged them.

A New York paper alluding to the practical benevolence of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Peabody, says: "Who are the two richest men in the world? Cooper and Peabody in this world?" It thinks that a man "who desires to begin well in the next world and go on well to all other-wise, should begin by doing well in this." We can account for the scarcity of practical be-nevolence in only one way. The dividends are not made regularly. There are neither annual, semi-annual, nor quarterly dividend declara-ments. There is no publication that quotes benevolent stocks. It is unaccountably left out of all the market, banking and stock re-ports. Cooper and Peabody are the only men who become a candidate for office, and thus the pa-tronage of politicians and members of Con-gress would furnish one. He did not favor com-missions for life, but he preferred an officer that would perform slow services demanded by the people in the best manner. Instead of re-moving minor officers on this or that change, the latter should have an examination before a board capable of deciding upon the qualifi-cations. In the army and navy, defaulations are of rare occurrence, while in the civil ser-vice it is culminated. Mr. Jenckes argued that discipline made all the difference. Mr. Fitch replied that he was aware of the fact that all the opposition to his bill comes from the politicians. The people favor it.

The Resources of Arkansas.

Arkansas has a mine of wealth in the choicest walnut and oak timber. Her famous bottom lands equal any on the continent. As a fruit growing country she bids fair to hold her own with any State west of the Alleghe-nies. Her peaches, apples, grapes, pears, quinces and flavor will compare very favora-bly with the choicest of New Jersey products. In the northern portion of the State, there is a large section of country well adapted to the cultivation of the cotton, grape, fig, olive, orange and vineyards. Her mineral resources also promise to yield immense benefits. Gold and other bearing quartz has been found at various points on the Washita river.

Lead has been found in seven counties, and recall the various spurs of the ozark range. The Confederacy mined a large amount of lead in Searcy county during the war. Zinc has been found in Izard county. Coal is found in almost unlimited quantities. Lawrence county contains a deposit almost inexhaustible. Ni-trate of Potash is found in abundance. Some of the finest marble in the world is found on the Continent has been taken from the quar-ries near Jacksonport, on White River. Va-rious grades of white marble have been found at numerous points in the same valley, and gypsum is conferred with it.

Mexican politicians evince considerable anxiety concerning the revolution in Cuba. They fear that the insurrection may be put down in such a manner that will place them at the mercy of the United States. Should the Uni-ted States Government undertake to shape the affairs of Cuba, it would be very likely to dic-tate and dictate such terms as it pleases to that unhappy country. Were this view of the case correct, the people of Mexico would be under a great debt of gratitude to Lopez for the part he played in Cuba. It is, however, does not warrant this con-clusion. The Opinion National, alluding to Cuban affairs, says: "Without fear of exagger-ation there has never been presented a ques-tion more important for the future of the Re-public of the United States. No matter for how honest the head of a Department may be, he accorded the utter impossibility for them to keep a sharp lookout upon their mul-ner officers. Under the proposed bill, the Vice President, an official who has now no du-ties whatever to perform, would have the direction of the various civil officers. Every officer of the United States would be-come a candidate for office, and thus the pa-tronage of politicians and members of Con-gress would terminate. He did not favor com-missions for life, but he preferred an officer that would perform slow services demanded by the people in the best manner. Instead of re-moving minor officers on this or that change, the latter should have an examination before a board capable of deciding upon the qualifi-cations. In the army and navy, defaulations are of rare occurrence, while in the civil ser-vice it is culminated. Mr. Jenckes argued that discipline made all the difference. Mr. Fitch replied that he was aware of the fact that all the opposition to his bill comes from the politicians. The people favor it.

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Honesty and Capacity in Office.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, author of the Civil Service Bill, delivered an address before the Boston Board of Trade on the 30th ult., ex-plaining the practical operation of his bill. The bill, if passed, would require of those upon whom would devolve the duty of examining the most capable men would be retained in office. He dwelt at length upon the frauds committed annually by revenue and customs officers, and argued that his measure would intervene be-tween the chief and minor officers. No man-ner how honest the head of a Department may be, he asserted the utter impossibility for them to keep a sharp lookout upon their mul-ner officers. Under the proposed bill, the Vice President, an official who has now no du-ties whatever to perform, would have the direction of the various civil officers. Every officer of the United States would be-come a candidate for office, and thus the pa-tronage of politicians and members of Con-gress would terminate. He did not favor com-missions for life, but he preferred an officer that would perform slow services demanded by the people in the best manner. Instead of re-moving minor officers on this or that change, the latter should have an examination before a board capable of deciding upon the qualifi-cations. In the army and navy, defaulations are of rare occurrence, while in the civil ser-vice it is culminated. Mr. Jenckes argued that discipline made all the difference. Mr. Fitch replied that he was aware of the fact that all the opposition to his bill comes from the politicians. The people favor it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church have apportioned to home and foreign missionary operations this year, the sum of $600,000, of which $275,85- have been appropriated to foreign missions, and the remainder to home missions and publi-cation our expenses, the latter amounting to about 8 per cent. of the whole expenditure, or deducting fifty thousand dollars, which is appropriated to the continental fund, the cost of the management is less than 6 per cent. of the whole anticipated receipts.

Compressed air, it is asserted, will soon be used in New Orleans as the motive power of the street cars, since the necessary machinery is rapidly approaching completion. Atmos-pheric railways have heretofore proved fail-ures. The apparatus consists of a cast iron tube of about forty inches diameter, having a slit of about two inches wide on its upper side. The slit is covered by a flexible flap or valve, and furnishes an opening through which the mechanism of a piston, working within the tube, is connected with the carriage.

The establishment on the river Uruguay, South America, for the manufacture of Liebig's Extract of Meat, it is stated, has the largest kitchen in the world. The building covers an area of 20,000 square feet, or nearly half an acre. In one hall there are four meat cutters, which cut a dinner of 200 bullocks each per hour. There are twelve digesters, in which the meat is boiled by steam. They can hold also geither 140,000 pounds of beef. About eighty men are employed in the establishment.

In Carbondale, a few days ago, Dan. Walker, a young colored man, was admitted as a mem-ber of "Beacon Light Lodge," No. 577, I. O. of G. T. He was admitted after the usual man-ner. The larger proportion of the members were not satisfied with the result, and a meeting was called by the Worthy Chief Templar, at which Lodge disguised as a negro, and gave such offense to his brethren that he was promptly expelled by more than a two-third vote, 126 members being present.

Brooks and Orme, the two thieves who first robbed and then murdered George Brodhead, of the Delaware Water Gap, a few months since, were convicted at Stroudsburg on Tours-day evening, and Saturday were sentenced to be hanged.

George S. Twitchell, on trial in Philadelphia for two weeks past for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Hill, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, on Friday last.

Hon. John C. Kunkel, of Harrisburg, donat-ed to the Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, Berks county, one thousand dollars as a Christ-mas gift.

During the year just closed there were thir-ty-nine murders in Philadelphia, eleven more than in the previous year.

The Governor of Philadelphia in his statistics for 1868, says: "The number of cases of infanti-cides was 36, against 66 in the year 1867. This shows a fearful increase in the crime of child-murder, which is sufficient to excite consider-able alarm in the community. It is almost impossible to prevent such crime by any laws which could be passed, but some legislative ac-tion is needed to put a stop to the increasing number of 'innocents' who are slaughtered before their mothers."

In Cassenago, Crawford county, on the 27th ult., the ice was cleared from a stream of wa-ter, and thirty-one persons immersed and added to the Carmel Church. This is the old-est church organization north of Pittsburgh and was established in 1803. One of the deacons present at the organization north of Pittsburgh and was of the Allegheny